

THOMAS TIGAR,  
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

OFFICE.—Over P. P. Bailey's Hardware,  
Store, corner of Clinton and Columbia street—  
Third Story.

T E R M S :

Two Dollars per annum in Advance; Two Dollars Fifty Cents at the end of Six Month; or Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid up, except at the option of the publisher, Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per Square of Ten Lines, for the first three weeks, and half that rate for subsequent insertions. Libera allowance made to those who advertise by the year.

JOB PRINTING

Executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch on the most reasonable terms.

For Winter Wear.

BROAD CLOTHS—all qualities and colors from \$3.00 to \$6.00—so good as any in other places for \$8.00. Cassimeres 9c to \$1.00. Satinets 3c to 9c. Jeans, Twedds and Linen 2c to 7c. Fannels, white and colored, 3cts. to 6cts. Blankets equal low.

E. D. BARTLETT & CO.

Drugs & Chemicals.

1000 on Quinine 125 " White Opium  
300 " Sulphur 150 " Yellow Opium  
500 " Camphor 300 " White Powd.  
200 " Egg Bark 200 " Blue Mass Lon-  
100 " Red Bark 500 " Senna Ind. &  
300 " Calomel Engl. 500 " Morphia Sul-  
500 " Aloes Soc. 200 " Senna Ale.  
350 " Rhubarb Powd. 100 " Ipecac Powd.  
150 " Jalap Powd. 200 " Benzoin Acid  
100 " Quicksilver 50 " Morphia Sul-  
10 lbs. Potassa & Acet.  
10 " Jodide Potassa Just received and for sale very low by H. B. REED.

Iniana Land Agency.

The Subscriber having of much exper-  
T of time as labor prepared themselves for  
the business of a systematic and General Land  
Agency, offer their services to the public, for  
the Sale of Lands. Investigation of Titles, Pay-  
ment of Taxes, procuring of Patents, and other  
services pertaining to land agency business.  
Having provided themselves with numerous and  
accurate maps of the different counties, and of  
the State, and having personally visited a large  
portion of Northern Indiana, they are pre-  
pared to furnish extensive and thorough information  
with regard to the ownership, soil, location  
and value of lands, which will be afford-  
gratuitously to all who may desire such infor-  
mation.

As agents for the owners, they offer for sale  
large bodies of valuable land, well adapt-  
ed for farming purposes, situated as follows, viz:

Acres.

Allen County 15509 Noble Count 8947  
De Kalb " 7624 Whitley 120  
Steuben " 2863 Huntington 594  
LaGrange " 554 Miami " 774  
Elkhart " 554 " 16  
Kosciusko " 5490 Carroll 16  
Blckford " 274 Cass 64  
Jay " 420 Fulton 1289  
Wells " 2360 Marshall 327  
Adams " 516 White 960

Which land will be sold low for cash; or par-

cash, the remainder on a reasonable credit.

They also offer for sale

Several Valuable Improved

Farms,

In the Counties of Allen, Huntington and Wa-  
bush, and a large number.

TOWN LOTS.

In Fort Wayne, Huntington, Wabash Town,  
Lagre and Peru, which will be sold on the  
same terms as the above. Prompt attention  
will be given to all communications from per-  
sons desiring to purchase or wishing for informa-  
tion. WORTINGTON & HUGH.

Atty's & Land Agents.

Fort Wayne, July, 1846.

Land for sale.

The subscriber offers for sale on accom-  
modating terms, several valuable tracts of im-  
proved and wild lands, situated in Allen county.  
Persons wishing to settle in this county, would  
find this a favorable opportunity to procure  
arms.

THOS. HAMILTON.

FOR SALE.

THE V. B. MILL property belonging to  
Fairfield & Freeman 14 miles south of  
own. This property consists of a Fouring  
Mill with three run of stones, in good order,  
a first rate new Saw Mill, with a house attached  
to it to make shingles, lath, and put up other  
machinery. Also a dwelling house, stables,  
a house for country customers, and every con-  
venience, and about 9 acres of land and an  
other privilege on the East side of the River.  
This stream affords a plenty o water at any  
season of the year, and its situation makes it  
the best mill property in the west.

Mr. Freeman's health is poor he cannot  
attend to the business, and not being conven-  
ient for me to attend, as I live to far off, &c.—  
The payments will be easy, as I am not much  
in want of money. I should like to keep a  
shot in the locker. Persons wishing to pur-  
chase please call on the subscriber.

ASA FAIRFIELD.

Fort Wayne, Aug. 5, 1846. 6

HAWLS.—A splendid assortment o Wool-  
S. Strands, and Cashmere Shawl's for sale;  
Oct 15, 1847. HILL, WILSON & CO.

G LOVES & MITTENS—every kind.

E. D. BARTLETT & CO.

ZEPHYR HOODS, and Comforters, at

E. D. BARTLETT & CO's

COLLINS' and Simmon's AXES for sale

S. & W. S. EDSALL.

I T O of all sorts and tines for sale by

S. & S. W. EDSALL.

W INDOW GLASS of all the largest sizes—  
22 by 24, 18 by 22, 16 by 20, 12 by 18  
14 by 20, 12 by 16, &c. H. B. REED.

C OTTON YARN.—Long skein of all num-  
bers, for sale by BARNETT & NELSON.

More Light.

J UST received 20 boxes Star and Mould Can-  
dles. S. & W. S. EDSALL.

CREWELS.—Every shade and color; also

variety of beautiful patterns for work.

MRS. DYKES.

Groceries.

50 Bags Rio Coffee.

20 bbls N. O. Sugar.

500 lbs. Leaf.

500 " Flax.

10 lbs. Cheats Fresh Tea.

Ropper, Spices, &c. &c. for sale low by

Oct. 15, 1847. HILL, WILSON & CO.

WHITE FLIGHT.—26 lbs. of White Fish, a

prime article just rec'd and for sale by

HILL, WILSON & CO.

Printer's Ink.

H. B. REED has on hand, and intends

keeping a constant supply of James'

superior NEWS INK, to which he invites the

attention of Printers. It is warranted.

# The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

Vol. 8—No. 41.

FORT WAYNE, Indiana, Saturday, April 15, 1848.

Whole No. 79.

By the President of the United States.

In pursuance of law, I, JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, hereby declare and make known to the Congress of the United States, and to the public, that the lands in the State of Indiana, which have been reserved for the use of the following described lands, and which were heretofore designated for the same in the late Miami cessions, in said state, to wit:

At the Land Office in Indianapolis, commencing on Monday, the fourth day of September, 1847, the dispensation of the public lands within the undermentioned townships and fractional townships, to wit:

Parts of the base line and east of the second principal meridian, and the townships twenty-one, twenty-four, and twenty-five, in the former "Great Miami Reserve," of range one.

Fractional township twenty-one, and townships twenty-two and twenty-three in the former "Great Miami Reserve," of range one.

Fractional townships twenty-one and twenty-four, in the former "Great Miami Reserve," of ranges two and three.

At the Land Office in Fort Wayne, commencing on Monday, the fourth day of September, 1847, the dispensation of the public lands within the undermentioned townships and fractional townships, to wit:

Parts of the base line and east of the second principal meridian, and the townships twenty-one, twenty-four, and twenty-five, in the former "Great Miami Reserve," of range one.

Fractional townships twenty-one, twenty-four, and twenty-five, in the former "Great Miami Reserve," of range one.

Fractional townships twenty-one and twenty-four, in the former "Great Miami Reserve," of range one.

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Fractional townships twenty-one and twenty-four, in the former "Great Miami Reserve," of range one.

Fractional townships twenty-one and twenty-four, in the former

## DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The democrats of Adams and Wells counties are requested to meet in their several townships or the first Monday in April next, to elect delegates to a County Convention on such day as may be designated by the Central Committee of each county, to select 12 delegates from Adams, and 13 from Wells county, who are requested to meet at Decatur on Saturday, the 22nd day of May, 1848, to nominate a candidate for the State Legislature.

By order of the County Committee.  
March 15, 1848.

## The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1848.

### DIVINE SERVICE.

EPISCOPAL SERVICES will be held in the basement of the First Presbyterian Church on Sunday morning next at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock by the Rev. F. H. Powers.

**PROGRESS OF LIBERTY.**—By the copious extracts from Foreign News in our paper to-day it will be seen that the cause of human rights is progressing with irresistible power; the "right divine" of despots to oppress their fellow-men is no longer recognized; and we have strong hopes that the present generation will see the last of sovereigns in Europe, and the republican form of government become universal.

In France the revolution is complete, and no doubt can remain that a republican form of government will be firmly established. In most of the German States large concessions have been made to the demands of the people.

The troops have generally refused to shed the blood of their fellow citizens, and the trembling despots, seeing their fancied safeguard of a large standing army no longer of any avail, have been glad to save themselves by granting whatever their subjects have claimed.

Louis Philippe and all his family are now in England. Guizot and others of his ministry are also there. The fate of the Ex-King creates little sympathy, and few if any can be found to say that he has not richly deserved the reverses that have befallen him in his old age.

**Change of Venue.**—At the Noble Circuit Court last week, a change of venue was granted to Jacob Houk, charged with poisoning Isaac D. Adkins. He will be tried in this county, at a special term to be held on the 8th May next.

A break occurred in the canal, near the Empire Mills, on Tuesday night last. It was sufficiently repaired by the next evening to allow boats to pass.

It again broke away at the same place this morning, but by the time this paper is at press, water will be again in the canal.

**Sale of the Miami Lands.**—By a letter from Hon. C. W. Cathcart, Representative in Congress from the 9th District, in the Logansport Pharos, we learn that there is no probability that the public sale will be again postponed, or the minimum price of \$2 00 per acre reduced. The committee on Public Lands have reported adversely to the prayer of the monomials asking a postponement and reduction of price.

Premiers should therefore lose no time in proving their claims and securing their lands. The public sale commences here on the 8th of May next, and all presumption rights are proved and paid out at that time become forfeited.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has decided that a preemptor may enter a forty acre tract.

**More Banks going.**—There has been a rumor in circulation that the Banks of Sandusky and Norwalk, Ohio, and the Louisville, Ky. Bank, have gone by the board. We do not see anything in the papers to confirm this, except a paragraph in the Ohio Statesman stating that the banks in Cincinnati had received the notes of the Sandusky and Norwalk Banks. Ohio paper should be received with caution—if received at all.

**Horace Mann (whig) has been elected to Congress in place of the late Hon. J. Q. Adams.**

**Congress.**—A joint resolution has passed the Senate, congratulating the French nation on the glorious result of their revolution. Several whig Senators spoke against the resolution, but it passed unanimously, those who opposed it having absented themselves when the vote was taken.

The loan bill has passed the House, and is now the law.

The first section authorizes the sum of sixteen millions to be borrowed within one year, at six per cent. interest, payable quarterly—principal not payable until after twenty years.

The second section authorizes that certificates with coupons attached, be issued, signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, which may be transferable without being assigned on the books.

Fourth section directs that the United States shall raise a sufficient amount to pay the interest.

Fifth section authorizes the Secretary to buy up the stock at any price under par, when ever funds in the Treasury shall warrant.

The unsettled state of affairs in Europe will probably induce capitalists to seek safe investments for their money in this country; and the loan will doubtless be effected on favorable terms. It is said offers have already been made for the whole amount by European capitals.

**Mexico.**—At our latest accounts the belief appeared general that the treaty of peace would be ratified by the Mexican Congress.

Arrangements were in progress for the return of our troops. It is thought there will be a junction of the Congress present by the time the amended treaty reaches Quartermaster.

Large and enthusiastic meetings have been held in New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and other eastern cities, congratulating the French on their successful attempt to re-

### NEW YORK CITY ELECTION. DEMOCRATIC VICTORY!

Wm. F. Havemeyer, democrat, has been elected Mayor of New York by a majority of ten to twelve thousand!!!

**RHODE ISLAND.**—Returns from the greater part of this little nest of whiggery show the election of Harris, whig, for Governor by a majority of 1500 to 2000. So far as heard, 17 whigs and 8 democrats have been elected to the Senate, and 39 whigs and 23 democrats to the House.

**Connecticut Election.**—The Whigs have carried Connecticut by about 1600 majority.

They have elected 16 Senators out of 25, and will have 25 to 30 majority in the House.

Two U. S. Senators will have to be elected next winter. One in place of Mr. Niles, whose term expires; and one in place of Mr. Huntington, deceased.

**TOWNSHIP MEETINGS.**

**MADISON.**—The democrats of Madison Township met at the house of Jabez Shafer, on the 3d of April, 1848, and on motion, Wm. Dougherty was called to the chair, and Wm. N. Parker Secretary. The object of the meeting being stated by Wm. Dougherty, said meeting proceeded to appoint 4 delegates to represent it in the County Convention, and the following were appointed; John Shafer, Wm. N. Parker, Amasa Shafer, and Jesse Myers. On motion Wm. Hill and Wm. W. Smith were appointed contingent delegates. The meeting then adjourned *sive die*.

**WM. DOUGHERTY, President.**

W.M. N. PARKER, Sec.

**MOROKE.**—At a meeting of the democrats of Monroe township, held on Monday the 3d inst, the following delegates were appointed to the Allen County Democratic Convention, with power to fill any vacancies; Daniel Sheehan, John Borger, Elijah Rittenhouse,

**THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.**

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. S.:

I communicate to Congress, for their information, a copy of a despatch, with the accompanying documents, received at the Department of State, from the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris, giving official information of the overthrow of the French monarchy, and the establishment in its stead of a "provisional" government, based on republican principles."

This great event occurred suddenly, and was accomplished almost without bloodshed.—The world has seldom witnessed a more interesting or sublime spectacle than the peaceful rising of the French people, resolved to secure for themselves enlarged liberty, and to assert, in the majesty of their strength, the great truth, that in this enlightened age, man is capable of governing himself.

The prompt recognition of the new government, by the representative of the United States at the French court, meets my full and qualified approbation; and he has been authorized, in a suitable manner, to make known this fact to the constituted authorities of the French Republic.

Called upon to act upon a sudden emergency, which could not have been anticipated by his instructions, he judged rightly of the feelings and sentiments of his government and of his countrymen, when, in advance of the diplomatic representatives of other countries, he was the first to recognize, so far as it was in his power, the free government established by the French people.

The policy of the United States has ever been that of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of other countries, leaving to each to establish the form of government of its own choice.

While this wise policy will be maintained toward France, now suddenly transformed from a monarchy into a republic, all our sympathies are naturally enlisted on the side of a great people who, initiating our example, have resolved to be free. That such sympathy should exist on the part of the people of the United States with the friends of free government in every part of the world, and especially in France, is not remarkable. We can never forget that France was our early friend in our eventual revolution, and generously aided us in shaking off a foreign yoke, and becoming a free and independent people.

We have enjoyed the blessings of our system of well regulated government for nearly three-fourths of a century and can properly appreciate its value. Our ardent and sincere congratulations are extended to the patriotic people of France, upon their noble, and so far successful, effort to found for their future government liberal institutions similar to our own.

It is not doubted that, under the benign influence of free institutions, the enlightened statesmen of republican France will find it to be for their true interest and permanent glory to cultivate with the United States the most liberal principles of international intercourse and commercial reciprocity, whereby the happiness and prosperity of both nations will be promoted.

JAMES K. POLK.

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1848.

The people of Lombardy, doubting the promises of the Emperor of Austria, have revolted. Milan, Leon and encouraged in the streets, they have taken barricades in the streets, and defeated the Austrian troops, attempting to put down the insurrection.

In France the financial measures proposed by Garnier-Pagès, were generally approved.

A fatal tumult occurred at Munich. The students and tradesmen generally joined the police.

The monster meeting, advertised to come off in Dublin, the day the Washington sailed, passed off quietly. An address, congratulating the people of France on the glorious result of their Revolution, was adopted, and resolutions petitioning the Queen and Parliament for a repeal of the union between England and Ireland were adopted.

The next day Smith O'Brien, Mitchell, Meigh and others, were arrested for sedition and put under bonds. The arrest and the trial caused a tremendous excitement.

The Rouen Bank has suspended the payment of its debts.

A large guard has been offered, the Rothschilds, for the protection of their immense treasures, but it was refused.

It is confidently asserted, that if the Poles once more rise against the Russians, that France will interfere in their behalf.

The Provisional Government of France has ordered the Russian and English workmen out of France.

A revolution has been proclaimed at Cracow, ancient Poland, 1500 republicans, well armed, are already in the field to support them. They have released four hundred prisoners, incarcerated for political offenses.

Republican principles are still on the advance in Germany, Holland, and in Denmark.

Great military preparations are making in Russia to put down all outbreaks among the people but as yet all is quiet.

The Pope has published a liberal Constitution.

Portugal and Spain are quiet.

The price of breadstuffs has increased in Paris, and it caused a great relief to the people.

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JAMES K. POLK.

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1848.

[No. 17.] LEGATION OF THE U. S. STATES.

Paris, March, 1848.

SIR:—Scarcely had my despatch of the 24th February been folded up, when events the most momentous quickly succeeded each other. Numerous barricades had risen up in the streets; civil war continued; the people were victorious; the palace of the Tuilleries was captured; the King abdicated, and died with an arrow through his heart; and the monarchy was overthrown. All this happened in the course of the day—Thursday.

The confusion and tumult caused in the Chamber of Deputies by these events, led to the hasty and violent close of its sitting on that day. All attempts to establish a regency, with the Comte de Poix as successor to the throne, failed. His mother, the Duchess of Orleans, with the young prince himself, went to the Chamber, but soon had to make their escape. All other ill iteration had come to an end. The ministerial members had come to an end. The Chambre, many of whom armed, and with menacing gestures, usurped the seats.

In the sequel, a portion of them, with some of the opposition members, hurried to the Hotel de Ville to form a provisional government, and a more extended representative constitution—and finally a dismissal of the whole mercenary rabble.

The Emperor subsequently ordered a Cordon between the people and the military, which had resulted in important concessions from the Emperor. It seems that upwards of 1500 students signed and presented a petition to the Emperor, asking for unlimited freedom to the people. A large military force appeared and ordered the students and others to disperse, and on their refusal to obey, the city was fired upon, killing some 20 and wounding a very large number. An influential citizen stepped forward, and dipped his white plumed handkerchief in the blood of the slain, and fastened it upon his walking stick, and exclaimed, "be this the emblem of our future liberty."

The mob then swelled to 10,000, and rushed upon the soldiers, gaining mastery. Some accounts say as many as 500 were killed in the encounter. The Villa of Prince Metternich was demolished. The immense concourse assembled before the imperial residence, when a gentleman came out and declared that his majesty had cheerfully granted every demand the people had made—publicly of all proceedings in the courts of law, trial by jury, liberty of the press, and a more extended representative constitution—and finally a dismissal of the whole mercenary rabble.

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## PROSPECTUS

For publishing at Washington, D. C., during the approaching Presidential Campaign, a Weekly Paper, to be entitled

## THE CAMPAIGN:

To be exclusively devoted to the advocacy and defense of Democratic Principles, and the support of the nominees for the Presidency, of the National Democratic Convention, which will convene at Baltimore in May next.

The subscribers paper to commence on the 16th of May, a campaign paper under the title above, and to continue the same weekly, for the term of six months previous to the presidential election, inclusive of November next. The paper will be devoted exclusively to the discussion and advocacy of democratic principles and measures, and pledged to the support of the candidates nominated by the majority of the American people of the two leading offices in their gift, by the National Democratic Convention which will assemble at Baltimore in the month of May next.

### TERMS:

The Campaign will be edited by one of the best political writers in the country, and will be published at a lower rate than twice the size of the "Daily News," and folded in a convenient form for binding, at

### ONE DOLLAR PER COPY.

Clubs will be furnished with copies for \$5.

### 10 20 15

The last number of the "CAMPAIGN" will be published after the election, and will contain the official returns of the canvass in every State.

BUTCHER & REISS

## PRINTING TYPES

WILL be sold at BLUES NEW YORK TYPE FOUNDRY, after March 15th, 1848, at the following very low prices; for approx'ly six months' notes:

	ROMAN.	TITLE, &c.	SHADED
Page, per 1000.	20	30	40
Long Primer,	34	60	100
Bougeois,	37	65	108
French,	38	75	120
Misericordia,	45	84	132
Nosopariel,	58	100	150
Apostol,	72	100	150
Castal,	100	150	220

The above prices, in consequence of increased facilities for manufacturing, are much reduced from former rates. A liberal discount will be given in hand at the date of the invoice.

Presses, Chases, Cases, Wood Type, Ink, &c., furnished at the lowest manufacturers' prices, either for cash or credit.

Our Specimen Book for 1848 is now ready for distribution to Printers, who will send it for and contains many new articles that we have never before exhibited, such as Wrapping Machines, Ornamental Ornament Plates, &c., of which we have a complete stock for the prompt execution of orders.

Printer of Newspapers who choose to publish it is a veritable three times better than the 1st of June, 1845, and send us one of the papers, will profit it in Type when they purchase from us, of our own manufacture, selected from our specimens, five times the amount of their old.

For sale, several good second-hand Cylinder and Plate Presses, Standing Presses, Hand Printing Presses, &c.

GEORGE BRUCE & CO.,

13 Chambers street, New York

First Arrival.—New Goods.

JUST received at the People's Store, a fresh supply of New, Cheap, and Fashionable Goods.

April 8. J. B. HANNA.

For Wayne Female College.

THE SUMMER TERM of FORT WAYNE FEMALE COLLEGE will commence on Wednesday, 17th of May next, and continue fifteen weeks. Tuition will be the same as heretofore and payable quarterly in advance.

A. C. HUSTIS, Esq., President  
Fort Wayne, April 5, 1848. Ac President

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted by the Allen Probate Court, to the understanding, on the estate of Joseph Platner deceased, all persons indebted to said testator to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them to the court of probate and attorney of law.

CHRISTOPHER PLATTER, Adm'r. April 7, 1848. pd. 340.

Administrator's Sale.

THE undersigned, administrator of the estate of Joseph Platner, deceased, will offer at Public Sale on Saturday, the 29th of April instant, at his late residence in Milan township, the personal property of said deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils, Kettles, a lot of Lumber &c., &c.

A credit of nine months will be given on all sums of \$3,00 and upwards, the undersigned reserving note an approved security, writing an affidavit of Attainment and Stay Laws.

CHRISTOPHER PLATTER, Adm'r.

April 7, 1848. pd. 340.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a Pro. to me directed from the Clerk of the Allen Circuit Court, I will expose for sale on the 23d day of April, 1848, at the court house door in Fort Wayne, within the hours prescribed by law, the rents and profits for seven years of the following real estate, to wit: The east half of the south east quarter, and the southwest quarter of the south east quarter (29) townships (29) townships twenty nine (29) north range (14) east, in the county of Allen, State of Indiana, which I am bid to realize the full amount of judgment, interest and costs, at the time of sale, and price the property at Zions Harbor on the west of Tugayam, Cage & Co. vs. the said Henderson.

CHRISTOPHER PLATTER, Adm'r.

April 7, 1848. pd. 340.

Newspaper.

THE EIGHTH, Daguerreotype Camera, has been taken room at the Holden House, where it is prepared to take DAGUERREOTYPE MINIATURES in a superior manner—single or in groups—plain or colored—and of different sizes, which will put up in Cases, or set in Lockets, Bracelets, Rings, &c.

Picture taken equally well in clear or cloudy weather.

No one is expected to take away or pay for pictures, unless they are satisfied with them.

Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine pictures.

Fort Wayne, April 8, 1848. pd. 340.

FOR THE SPRING TRADE.

Paints, Oils, &c.

350 Kgs. White Lead, Pure No. 1. 1000 lbs. White Dry Paint, 800 lbs. Red Lead, 2 lbs. Coal Tar Varnish (Warranted). 17 lbs. Linseed Oil No. 1.

Spittoons.

Gum Copal.

Litharge.

Pine Gum.

do. Yellow.

Chloroform.

Whiting and Putty.

Felt Brushes, &c.

Card Paper.

Smooth, Blue, Red, Green & Yellow.

Gliders' Diamonds.

Yellow Ochre.

With all other articles in this line, for sale, at the very lowest price.

H. B. REED.

Corporation Calumet & Columbia st.

April 7, 1848. pd. 340.

INDIGO (to sale, cheap).

H. B. REED.

800 Libs. Tartaric Acid (apt. Egg. Soda) of the best quality, for sale by H. B. REED.

300 Libs. Glowers. Also 100 lbs. Gas.

Gas, for sale, cheap by H. B. REED.

WICHAM'S Oils, Japones Oil, and Gandy's Foot Oil, 100 lbs. or gallon. H. B. REED.

500 Lbs. GUM CAMPHOR, for sale by H. B. REED.

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**Mr. Webster's speech.**—*Mr. Clay headed*—  
Mr. Webster has taken his position against annexation of new territory for the purpose of making new states. This was the cause of his opposition to the treaty; he wants no more territory; and he should not only oppose the annexation of Southern territory but also of new territory, North, East or West. He thinks annexation unconstitutional, because it destroys the relation which the Senate is to hold to the House of Representatives by increasing the influence of the former at the expense of the latter. Mr. Webster sees in this annexation nothing but a revival of the old奴tchough system of England, and a dangerous imitation of our institutions.

Mr. Webster's argument carried out would say: "give us five States, in which the principal ones will have all the power, and not many, in which power would be diffused; let us centralize, and not expand; let us provincial and not continental." If I am permitted to make use of such a word.

Mr. Webster goes further in his views in regard to "no majority," than even Mr. Clay. He has "heads"! Mr. Clay says he would take provinces if he could get them, but they do not form with him as with Mr. Polk, the *condition of peace*. Webster rejects even peace. If coupled with the acquisition of territory, and with this principle inscribed in his banner, he says he is ready to trust the whole matter to the good sense of the people. He thinks he is.

Mr. Webster's speech will not remain unanswered by the annexists, and I should not be astonished if a most distinguished person were to take up the cudgel against him. The present administration and its friends and supporters, desire no better issue than that presented them by Mr. Webster. They are prepared for it, and upon it, the democratic party will make the most of it at the ensuing election.

**Mr. Webster's speech.**—We have the official report of this last effort of Mr. Webster before us; and a careful perusal of it has fully confirmed our impression formed when we heard it, that it is characterized by a tone of irritation, disappointment, and despondency, quite unusual with Mr. Webster. The great federal orator finds the signs of the times, both here and abroad, altogether against him, and his party, and his durability.—*U.S.A.*

**Pope Pius IX.**—The Pope rises every day at 4 o'clock, enters his chapel, where he spends an hour in prayer, and then celebrates Mass; he then goes to his study, and reads the *Deutsche Misch* (in Latin term, unswerving to Uncle Sam) of the United States, and means by sleepless hours, his daily reading. Webster rejects even peace. If coupled with the acquisition of territory, and with this principle inscribed in his banner, he says he is ready to trust the whole matter to the good sense of the people. He thinks he is.

The German potentates are trembling on their thrones. Already has the Grand Duke of Baden, and the King of Wurtemberg, been forced to give free constitutions to their oppressed subjects.

Wurtemberg has now a free paper advocating enlarged liberty to the masses, and an issue will make the most of it at the ensuing election.

The people are flocking into the cities of Germany, in vast numbers, demanding their rights.

Standing armies are no longer to be depended upon to stave off the onward march of freedom and of popular rights. In Nassau, and in other places, the soldiers have fraternized with the people. Meetings have been held, some of which numbered 12,000 persons.

So strong is the feeling in Germany, that even *Deutsche Bund*, (a Congress of Germans, the members selected by monarchs, to look after their interests, and to settle differences,) has been forced by their fears to grant liberty of the Press, to those fiercely demanding their rights. Germany has been patient under her injuries, and those who ruled her have lost the time for concession passing.

The people are not to be deceived or imposed upon by the promises of the *Bund*, and they cry: "We have sinned, but we are saved."

The people are erecting liberty poles, and those who impiously claim by the "Grace of God" to rule and to tyrannize over man, feel that their time has come—they see the hand writing upon the wall which plainly foretells their downfall to Germany, and like Belshazzar, of old, they know that they had been weighed in the balance and found wanting.

**Wurtemberg.** March 2.

Four thousand citizens, fully armed to put down all resistance on the part of the troops of the reigning Duke, assembled in front of the palace of a Grand Duke of Nassau, to demand the liberty of the press, to those which was liberty of the press. The Duke, however, did not yield, but he called an audience of the people, and those who ruled her have lost the time for concession passing.

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The Duke, however, did not yield, but he called an audience

## DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The democrats of Adams and Wells counties are requested to meet in their several townships on the first Monday in April next, to elect delegates to a County Convention on such day as may be designated by the Central Committee of each county, to select 12 delegates from Adams, and 12 from Wells county, who are requested to meet at Decatur on Saturday, the 23rd day of May, 1848, to nominate a candidate for the State Legislature. By order of the County Committee.

March 15, 1848.

## The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1848.

### DIVINE SERVICE.

EUROPEAN SERVICES will be held in the basement of the 1st Presbyterian Church on Sunday morning next, at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock, by the Rev. P. H. Powers.

**PROGRESS OF LIBERTY.**—By the copious extracts from Foreign News in our paper to-day it will be seen that the cause of human rights is progressing with irresistible power; the "right divine" of despots to oppress their fellow-men is no longer recognized; and we have strong proofs that the present generation will see the last of sovereigns in Europe, and the republican form of government become universal.

In France the revolution is complete, and no doubt can remain that a republican form of government will be firmly established. In most of the German States large congresses have been made to the demands of the people. The troops have generally refused to shed the blood of their fellow citizens, and the trembling despots, seeing their fancied safeguard of a large standing army no longer of any avail, have been glad to save themselves by granting whatever their subjects have claimed.

Louis Philippe and all his family are now in England. Guizot and others of his ministry are also there. The fate of the Ex-king creates little sympathy, and few if any can be found to say that he has not richly deserved the reverses that have befallen him in his old age.

**Change of Venue.**—At the Noble Circuit Court last week, a change of venue was granted to Jacob Hook, charged with poisoning Isaac D. Adkin's. He will be tried in this county, at a special term to be held on the 8th May next.

A break occurred in the canal, near the Empire Mills, on Tuesday night last. It was sufficiently repaired by the next evening to allow boats to pass.

It again broke away at the same place this morning, but by the time this paper is press, water will again in the canal.

**Sale of the Miami Lands.**—By a letter from Hon. C. W. Cathcart, Representative in Congress from the 5th District, in the Los-Gosport House, we learn that there is no probability that the public sale will be again postponed, or the minimum price of \$20 per acre reduced. The committee on Public Lands have reported adversely to the prayer of the monomials asking a postponement and reduction of price.

Promoters should therefore lose no time in proving their claims and securing their lands. The public sale commences here on the 8th of May next, and all presumption rights will be paid out at that time become forfeited.

**The Commissioner of the General Land Office** has decided that a pre-emptor may enter a forty acre tract.

**Money BANKS doing.**—There has been a rumor in circulation that the Banks of Sandusky and Norwalk, Ohio, and the Louisville, Ky. Bank have gone by the board. We do not see anything in the papers to confirm this except a paragraph in the Ohio Statesman stating that the banks in Cincinnati had refused the notes of the Sandusky and Norwalk Banks. Ohio paper should be received with caution—if received at all.

**Horse Man (whig) has been elected to Congress in place of the late Hon. J. Q. Adams.**

**CONGRESS.**—A joint resolution has passed the Senate, congratulating the French nation on the glorious result of their revolution. Several whig Senators spoke against the resolution, but it passed unanimously, those who opposed it having absented themselves when the vote was taken.

The loan bill has passed the House, and is now the law.

The first section authorizes the sum of six million dollars to be borrowed within one year, six per cent interest, payable quarterly, principal not payable until after twenty years.

The second section authorizes that certificates with coupons attached, be issued, signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, which may be transferable without being assigned on the books.

Fourth section directs that the United States shall raise a sufficient amount to pay the interest.

Fifth section authorizes the Secretary to buy up the stock at any price under par, when ever funds in the Treasury shall warrant.

The unsettled state of affairs in Europe will probably induce capitalists to seek safe investments for their money in this country; and the law will doubtless be effected on favorable terms. It is said oilers have already been made for the whole amount by European capitalists.

**Argentine Republics of the Rio Grande.**

### ARRIVAL OF THE IBERIANA.

SIX DAYS LATER!

Republic proclaimed at Cadiz.—Liberation

of the Austrian yoke—the people

arrested at Dublin—the Revolution

spreading in Germany, Holland and Denmark—Republicanism still progressing in Europe, and more Banks fulfilling their destiny in France.

NEW YORK, April 10, 1848.

The Steamer Iberiana has arrived bringing

latter and important intelligence from Europe. She sailed on the 23d, consequently her arrival six days later than that brought by the Washington.

### NEW YORK CITY ELECTION.

DECORATIVE VICTORY!

Wm. F. Havemeyer, democrat, has been elected Mayor of New York by a majority of ten to twelve thousand!!!

**RHODE ISLAND.**—Returns from the greater part of this little nest of whiggery show the election of Harris, whig, for Governor by a majority of 1500 to 2000. So far as heard, 17 whigs and 8 democrats have been elected to the Senate, and 39 whigs and 23 democrats to the House.

**Connecticut Election.**—The Whigs have carried Connecticut by about 1600 majority. They have elected 16 senators out of 24, and will have 25 to 30 majority in the House. Two U.S. Senators will have to be elected next winter—one in place of Mr. Niles, whose term expires; and one in place of Mr. Huntington, deceased.

**TOWNSHIP MEETINGS.**

**MADISON.**—The democrats of Madison Township met at the house of Jabez Shafer on the 3d day of April, 1848, and on motion, Wm. Dougherty was called to the chair, and Wm. N. Parker Secretary. The object of the meeting being stated by Wm. Dougherty, a short motion proceeded to appoint 4 delegates to represent it in the County Convention, and the following were appointed: John Shafer, Wm. N. Parker, Amos Shuler, and Wm. W. Smith were appointed contingent delegates. The meeting then adjourned sine die.

**WM. DOUGHERTY, President.**

W.M. N. PARKER, Sec.

**MONROE.**—At a meeting of the democrats of Monroe township, held on Monday the 2d inst., the following delegates were appointed to the Allen County Democratic Convention, with power to fill any vacancies: Daniel Sheehan, John Boger, Elijah Rittenhouse.

**THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.**—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U.S.:

I communicate to Congress, for their information, a copy of a despatch with the accompanying documents, received at the Department of State, from the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris, giving official information of the overthrow of the French monarchy, and the establishment in its stead of a "provisional" government, based on republican principles.

This great event occurred suddenly, and was accomplished almost without bloodshed—

The world has seldom witnessed a more interesting or sublime spectacle than the peaceful rising of the French people, resolved to secure for themselves enlarged liberty, and to assert, in the majesty of their strength, the great truth, that in this enlightened age, man is capable of governing himself.

The prompt recognition of the new government, by the representative of the United States in the French court, meets my full and unqualified approbation; and it has been authorized, in a suitable manner, to make known this fact to the constituted authorities of the French Republic.

Called upon to act upon a sudden emergency, which could not have been anticipated by his instructions, he judged rightly of the feelings and sentiments of his government and of his countrymen, when, in advance of the diplomatic representatives of other countries, he was the first to recognize, so far as it was in his power, the new government established by the French people.

The policy of the United States has ever been that of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of other countries, leaving to each to establish the form of government of its own choice.

Mr. Collin issued a circular which created considerable excitement among the people. A decree for troops came into operation the 2d instant, and 30,000 of them were marched to the Hotel de Ville, and demanded a recall of the nobles decree. No promise was given, and they threatened to take the matter into their own hands, if their requests were not complied with the following day, the 16th.

The Guard to the number of 50,000 appeared unarmed. The people also assembled in and around, and besieged them. The Government refused to withdraw, which created great excitement, and terrible collision anticipated.

M. Collin had menaced the manufacturing establishments in the vicinity of Paris and other parts of France, threatening with conflagration, nearly all the works were discontinued.

FRANCE.—The Bank of France had suspended specie payments, by decree of the Provisional Government.

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